

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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COUNTRY USSR

REPORT

SUBJECT

1. Military District Hospital No. 509 in DATE DISTR.

Baku

2. Military Medical Installations in NO. PAGES

Sakhalin

3. Military Medical Installations in the REFERENCES

Odessa Military District

DATE OF INFO.

4. Central Pharmaceutical Stores of the

Latvian Directorate of Pharmacy

PLACE & DATE ACQ.

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION. SOURCE GRADINGS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISE OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

1. A 14-page report dealing with Soviet military medical installations and with the Central Pharmaceutical Stores of the Latvian Directorate of Pharmacy

2. The report gives information on the organization, the equipment, and the activities of Military District Hospital No. 509 in Baku, military medical installations in Sakhalin and Odessa, and the Central Pharmaceutical Stores in Riga. The report also has a list of personalities employed at these installations.

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COUNTRY:

USSR

SUBJECT:

1. Military District Hospital No. 509 in Baku
2. Military Medical Installations in Sakhalin
3. Military Medical Installations in the Odessa Military District
4. Central Pharmaceutical Stores of the Latvian Directorate of Pharmacy

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Military District Hospital No. 509 in Baku

1. Military District Hospital No. 509 in Baku (509 Okruzchnoy Voenny Gospital) was subordinate to the Baku PVO District Headquarters (Bakinskiy Voenny Okrug PVO). It had been located in Baku since 1951. Until then it was a field hospital (Polevoy Gospital) serving

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the air force, AAA, and radar units of the Baku PVO Headquarters and other units of the Baku garrison.

2. The hospital's staff was headed by a director, who was a colonel; a deputy commander in charge of medical affairs, a lieutenant colonel who was responsible for the medical staff; and a deputy commander in charge of supplies, a lieutenant colonel to whom the rations, clothing, and transport officers were subordinate.

3. The hospital had the following departments:

a. Administrative Department (Administrativnaya Chast), which was commanded by a senior lieutenant and employed one civilian clerk and two civilian typists (women). It was responsible for the Secret Section (Sekretnaya Chast), which employed one civilian clerk.

b. Financial Department (Fin. Otdeleniye), which was commanded by a senior lieutenant and employed a civilian cashier and a civilian accountant.

c. Transportation Department (Transportny Otdel), which was directed by a civilian. It employed six drivers who operated three trucks, two passenger cars, and an ambulance.

d. Billeting Department (Kvartirno Eksploatatsyonny Otdel),

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which was directed by a civilian and staffed by a civilian store clerk and a civilian bookkeeper.

e. Rations Department (Prodovolstvenny Otdel), which was commanded by a captain. It employed two civilian store clerks and five civilian cooks.

f. Clothing Department (Obozno-Veshchevoy Otdel). Commanded by a captain, it employed a civilian stores-clerk, and a civilian bookkeeper.

4. The hospital, which had 800 beds on the T/O, was composed of the following wards:

a. Two surgical wards, one for limbs and the other for other parts of the body. Each of these wards was staffed with a director, who was a lt. col.; three surgeons, two of whom were civilians; three operating room nurses; three dressing nurses; four ward nurses (Palatniye Sestry); and one ward matron. (The replacement of military doctors by civilian doctors had begun in 1953, and by 1956, about 40-50 percent of all the doctors in the hospital were civilians. All the nurses were civilian women.)

b. Two internal diseases wards, one for officers and one for enlisted men. Each ward was staffed with a director, who

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was a lieutenant colonel; a house surgeon (St. Ordinator), who was a major; two civilian doctors; a ward matron; and a number of ward nurses.

c. An ocular diseases ward, staffed by a director (lt. col.), a house surgeon (major), and one nurse.

d. A throat diseases ward, staffed as the ocular diseases ward.

e. A social and skin diseases ward, staffed with a director (lt. col.), a house surgeon (major), and two nurses.

f. A stomatological ward, directed by a lt. colonel. It included a dental laboratory with a civilian dental technician.

g. A contagious diseases ward, which was staffed by a director, who was a lt. colonel; a house surgeon, who was a major; four doctors, two of whom were civilians; and four nurses.

h. A physiotherapy department (Kabinet), staffed by a lt. colonel and two nurses.

i. An X-ray department (Kabinet), staffed by three radiologists, one of whom was a civilian, and two technicians. It was equipped with three X-ray machines.

j. A gynecological ward, staffed by a director, who was a lt. colonel, two civilian doctors, and two nurses.

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k. A clinical and biochemical laboratory, headed by a lieutenant colonel and staffed by three doctors (two civilians), and four female laboratory assistants.

l. A pathology laboratory, staffed by a major and two assistants (Sanitar).

m. A pharmacy staffed by a major and five civilian pharmacists.

5. In an emergency, four or five field hospitals were to be established on the basis of this hospital: two hospitals of 200 beds each around each of the surgical wards, two hospitals of 100 beds each around each of the internal diseases wards, and one 50 bed hospital around the contagious diseases ward.

6. The practice of keeping on hand a week's supply of food, clothing, pharmaceuticals and other equipment was begun in 1953. These stores were calculated on the basis of what the hospital would require in case of an emergency.

7. Every spring the incidence of dysentery rose sharply. The average number of cases during any one time in the winter was 30, whereas in the summer, a special 300-bed hospital was set up to handle all the patients. This hospital was usually erected at Perekishkul, about 30 kilometers from Baku.

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8. Military units of the Baku PVO District headquarters included:

- a. Two or three AAA regiments stationed at Balodzhari; they were equipped mainly with 85 mm guns.
- b. An AAA regiment at Chorny Gorod.
- c. An air force unit at Krasnovodsk.
- d. An AAA regiment which, until 1951, was stationed at the same camp as Military District Hospital No. 509.

Military Medical Installations in Sakhalin

9. The largest military hospital in Sakhalin was Military District Hospital No. 1064 (1064 Okruzhnoy Voenny Gospital) in Yuzhno Sakhalinskiy [N 46-57, E 142-44]7. [REDACTED] 50X1-HUM
it served the units of the former Sakhalin Military District. The buildings which it occupied had housed a medical school during the Japanese occupation. Since the hospital's T/O was based on 800 beds, it was organized similarly to Military District Hospital No. 509 in Baku, with the following exceptions:

- a. It included a maternity ward.
- b. Its surgical wards contained more beds than those in Baku.
- c. The X-ray department was equipped with four X-ray machines.

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- d. The transport department had six ambulances.
- e. Far fewer civilians were employed than in Baku.
- f. It also served civilian patients, particularly senior government and Party functionaries.

10. The other military hospitals in Sakhalin were garrison hospitals located as follows:

- a. Dolinsk - 200 beds.
- b. Korsakov - 100 beds.
- c. Aniva - 100 beds.
- d. Okha - 100 beds.
- e. Kholmsk - 200 beds.
- f. Novo Aleksandrovka - 100 beds.

11. The Sakhalin Military District's pharmaceutical stores were at Smirnikh [N 49-45, E 142-50]. A large military airfield was also situated there and an air force unit of at least divisional strength was camped near the field. An infantry division was stationed at Dolinsk.

Military Medical Installations in the Odessa Military District

12. The Military District Hospital in Odessa contained 600 beds and was the result of a merger in 1948 of two 300-bed garrison

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hospitals: No. 504, which situated in Shevchenko Park, and another housed in buildings on Peragovskovo Street, which were taken over by the Military District Hospital. This hospital was known to have still been in existence in 1958. Other Odessa Military District Hospitals included:

- a. The Nikolayev Hospital, which had 400 beds.
- b. The Kishinev Hospital in the village of Baykany. It also had 400 beds.

13. In 1956 the Odessa Military District pharmaceutical stores were transferred from Odessa to Selo Grushki, near Pervomaysk.

Central Pharmaceutical Stores in Riga

14. The Central Pharmaceutical Stores of the Latvian SSR Directorate of Pharmacies (Tsentralny Aptechny Sklad Latviskogo Glav. Aptehnogo Upravleniya), located at 43 Ul. Pernavas in Riga, were under the authority of the Latvian Ministry of Health. The stores employed 100 workers, of whom about 20 were pharmacists. They kept on hand a three-month supply of pharmaceutical materials and equipment, valued at 13 million rubles. The stores supplied all the civilian hospitals and the 270 pharmacies throughout the

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Latvian SSR. The stores were composed of the following departments:

- a. Medicaments department (Medikamentozny Otdel), which contained disinfectants, medicinal ingredients, and the like.
- b. Pharmaceutical preparations department (Otd. Gotovikh Preparatov) for inoculants, sera, etc.
- c. Group "A" department (Otd. Grupa "A") for toxicants and antibiotics.
- d. Dressings department (Otd. Perevyazochnikh Materylov) for absorbent cotton, gauze, etc.
- e. Vitamins department (Otd. Vitaminov) for vitamins, mineral waters.
- f. Fluids department (Otd. Zhidkosti) for alcohol, extracts, petroleum jelly.
- g. Optics department (Opticheskiy Otdel).
- h. Instruments and apparatus department (Otdel Instrumentov I Aparatov).
- i. Dispatching department (Ekspeditsyonny Otd.)
- j. Receiving department (Priyomny Otd.)
- k. Administration and transport department (Khoz. Transportny Otd.)
- l. Directorate and accounting department.

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15. The stores used their own trucks for making deliveries within 60-70 kilometers from Riga. For greater distances, the goods were sent by train or bus.

16. The Latvian SSR used more pharmaceutical materials (including dressings, soaps, eau de cologne, etc.) per capita than any other region in the USSR. In 1958 the stores marketed merchandise valued at approximately 10 million rubles.

Personalities

17. The following individuals were connected with Military District Hospital No. 509 in Baku:

a. Lt. Col. Bayev (fmu), [redacted] had been head of the hospital's X-ray department since 1953. [redacted]

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b. Col. Konstantin Konstantinovich Dzliyev, [redacted] had been director of the hospital since 1951.

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c. Lt. Col. Galinskiy (fmu), a stomatologist, [redacted] had been head of the stomatological ward of the hospital since 1953.

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d. Lt. Col. Gromiko, [redacted] had been director of the hospital's contagious diseases ward since 1951.

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e. Lt. Col. Mamedov (fmu)

[redacted] had been director of one of the hospital's surgical wards since 1953.

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18. The following individuals were medical corps officers in Sakhalin:

a. Lt. Col. Bezdenezhny (fmu) [redacted] had been deputy director in charge of supplies of the Military District Hospital No. 1064 in Yuzhno Sakhalinsk since 1945.

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b. Lt. Col. Cherniak (fmu) [redacted] was medical officer of the infantry division stationed at Dolinsk.

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[redacted]
c. Col. Koshik (fmu), [redacted] had been director of Military District Hospital No. 1064 in Yuzhno Sakhalinsk since 1945.

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d. Col. Lerner (fmu) [redacted] had been director of an internal diseases ward at Military District Hospital No. 1064 in Yuzhno Sakhalinsk since 1950.

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e. Maj. Gen. Morozov (fmu) [redacted] had been Chief Medical Officer of the Sakhalin Military District since 1951. [redacted]

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f. Col. Musiyuk (fmu) [redacted] was
director of the medical supplies department of the Sakhalin
Military District.

g. Col. Poluboyarin (fmu) [redacted] had been
director of one of the surgical wards of Military District
Hospital No. 1064 in Yuzhno Sakhalinsk since 1945.

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h. Col. Rapaport (fmu) [redacted] was director
of an internal diseases ward at Military District Hospital
No. 1064, having assumed this position in 1949.

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19. The following individuals in Riga are reported:

a. Gepshteyn (fmu) [redacted] had been director of
the Central Pharmaceutical Stores of the Latvian SSR Directorate
of Pharmacies since 1954. [redacted]

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b. Tumanov (fmu) [redacted] had been
director of the Latvian SSR Directorate of Pharmacies since
1955. [redacted]

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Attachment: Sketch-Map of Yuzhno Sakhalinsk, with legend

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Attachment to

Legend to Sketch-Map of Yuzhno Sakhalinsk

1. Military District Hospital No. 1064
2. Sakhalin Military District Headquarters (Shtab Sakhalinskogo Voennogo Okruga)
3. Villa belonging to the commanding officer of the Sakhalin Military District. This villa, containing several dozen rooms, was constructed expressly for the commander.

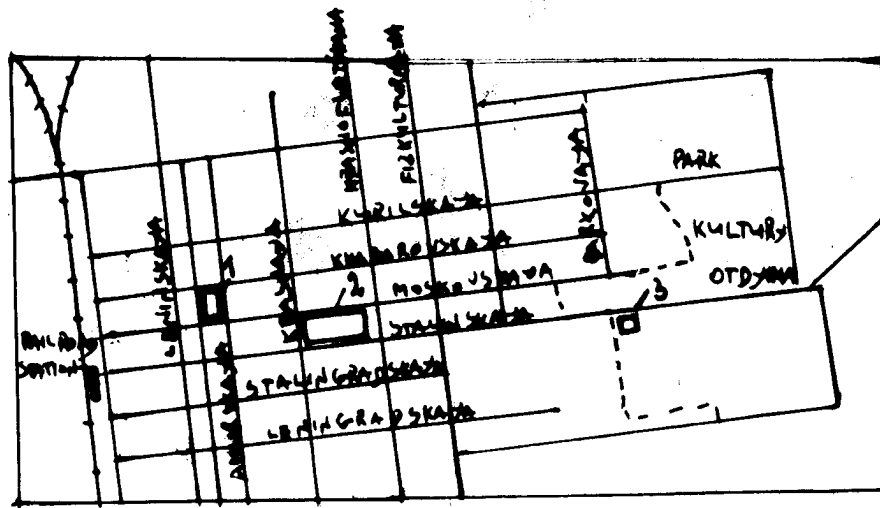
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